

YANKEE SENATORS

Famous New England Members of the Upper House.

FRESH STORIES AND GOSSIP

Frye, Hale, Morrill, Dawes, Morrill, Chandler, Hawley, Platt and the Two Gentlemen From Rhode Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1892.—[Special correspondence of THE SUNDAY HERALD.]—New England is in proportion to its population the richest part of the United States. From Maine to Connecticut the country is dotted with savings banks and the bulk of the vast insurance wealth of the Union is owned there. Tom Reed told a story of a Vermont farmer who traveling through Maine happened to stop at a little house hanging from the side of a rocky hill which constituted the farm. During his stay he made many cutting criticisms upon the character of the soil, and asked the farmer why he did not go west where the land was so rich that you could thrust your arm into it up to your shoulder and pull from the bottom dirt as rich as guano.

"I want to know," said the farmer, "and where might such land be?"

"Where I live in the west," was the reply. "Which is in Blank township, Blank county, Nebraska."

"I reckon I have a mortgage on some of that land," replied the Maine man. And he thereupon brought out an old tin box and showed mortgages on half the farms of the township. "I bought these mortgages," he went on, "with what I made off my farm here, and as long as you fellows pay the interest I guess I will stay."

And so it is all over New England. Yankee thrift has made the farmers masters of many of the richest lands of the far west. The largest office buildings of nearly every western city owing to life insurance companies and are owned by New England. Chicago was practically rebuilt

with Boston capital and the roots of the states of the Union largely rely upon New England for the money and the machinery which turns their materials into gold and manufactures.

With the worst climate in the United States, with half sterile lands torn by nature into the roughest of mountains and the narrowest of valleys, New England has had to fight for every inch of soil she has gotten from the world in the way of progress. She has had to save her pennies in order to get her dollars and this tussle with the world has made her strong and hardy. She has hardened the intellectual muscles of her statesmen and has molded them into a type of their own.

The Congressmen from New England are among the strongest men in Washington.

They number all told in the lower House only twenty-six or eight that the representatives of the one state of New York and two less than that. All New England has only five more representatives than Ohio, and you can add the twelve New England Senators to the twenty-six New England representatives and the New England men there will only equal the number of representatives from New York in both Houses. Still it has been for years one of the strongest seats in Congress. James G. Blaine of Maine was long the leader of the Republican party and he held the Speakership of the House in the stormiest times of our history. Now Thomas C. Reed is the leader of the opposition in the lower House and the Senators from New England are among the strongest of the nation.

Take a look at the men from Maine. Senator Frye is a typical Yankee but withal there is no broadness gauge man in the Union. He is thoroughly equipped on all public questions and he takes everything with the loadstone of common sense. He was twelve years in the House of Representatives before he came to the Senate and had made a reputation there as a fearless leader. When Blaine was made Garfield's secretary of state he was elected to take his place in the Senate and his first speech was in defense of New England and against the south. Senator Call of Florida had described the working men and women of New England as being starved and in the hands of a few capitalists and he had said that the working people of one of the states of New England alone had enough money deposited in their savings banks to buy all the real and personal property of the states of Florida and have \$50,000 left. "The states of Massachusetts," said he, "have \$30,000,000 deposited in their savings banks and the state of New York alone has \$100,000,000." He then went on to attack Louisiana and North Carolina and succeeded in angering the whole Democratic side of the chamber. It is a peculiarity of his that he handles all things without gloves. He is packed full of practical common sense and he has a many a hard word to say to the Democrats. He has no difference between the sham is a Democratic one or a Republican one. There is nothing as serious as Frye and he would just as soon be called a Democrat as a Republican. He tells a story of himself when he was attorney general which illustrates the saying that

SENATOR IS NOT WITHOUT DIGNITY save in his own country. He was attorney general of Maine at this time and was going from the capitol to his home. Said he: "As I walked down the steps of the state house I met a man who was wearing a coat of arms and a sword at his side. He was a country lawyer and he was a lawyer before he got to Congress at the age of forty-one. Since then he has been almost continually in public life in one House or the other. He was elected to the House of Representatives before he was elected to the Senate to take the seat of Charles Sumner. During the last year he has made Indian affairs his hobby and he knows more about the Indians than any man in the body. He is an enthusiast on the subject of Indian education, and when this subject comes up in the Senate he tears at his hair and shouts and roars at the galleries like the Bull of Bashan. He is a tall, bent man with gray whiskers and white hair. He has a student's stoop but is young for his years. The two Senators from Vermont are Justin S. Morrill and Redfield Proctor. The state has lost a great deal to the

RETIREMENT OF EDWARDS and if Vermont is to have much influence on the legislation of the Senate hereafter it will have to come from Proctor. Senator Morrill has finished the best part of his life's work. He is the oldest United States Senator. He was born in 1810, and a year or so after President Jefferson left the White House, and he has a longer continuous service in Congress than anyone else at present in public life. He has been here since 1855 and has been in the Senate since 1887. He is now eighty-two years old though he looks somewhat younger. He is over six feet tall and his shoulders are broad as a battle ship. He has a great covered with bushy iron-gray hair which he combs like that of Charles Sumner. He has the same little gray side whiskers that Sumner had and his face is remarkably like that of the great Massachusetts statesman. He is in his house a bust of himself which is often taken for a bust of Sumner and he is told that he prides himself on the resemblance. Senator Morrill was a merchant till he was thirty-eight years of age and he had left his store to go to a farm when he was elected to Congress. He came here he found himself in middle life with an education acquired chiefly in a store and the greatest of public questions were as yet unsolved by him. Shortly after he had come to the House the Democratic Speaker in looking over the Republican side to

FIND THE WEAKEST MAN to put on the ways and means committee picked out Morrill. Morrill decided to show the House that it was not a weak man. He went to work at once to study economic questions, and he put in his time to such advantage that he soon became one of the chief authorities of Congress on the money question. He was made chairman of the committee when his party got into power. He drew the famous Morrill tariff law of 1891, and he made his name as a statesman and one of the leading financial thinkers among our public men from that time on. He is a man of means as well as culture and he has

a very comfortable home here on Vermont avenue north from the White House. Of all the New England Senators there are none who are so well known as Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire and General Josiah Hawley of Connecticut. They are both Yankees, and both of them have his peculiarities. Hawley is perhaps the ablest speaker but Chandler is the greater politician and he is Hawley's equal in the way of affairs. I doubt whether there is a shrewder political manager in the country than Chandler. He jumped into the lap of his party as soon as he became a senator, and he has been in the House since he was a freshman. He was little more than a boy when he became chairman of the state committee of New Hampshire and he was for eight years secretary of the national committee of the Republican party. It was his instructions to the New York Times to claim South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana in 1870 that enabled the Republicans to seat Hayes without trouble, and he has been one of the leading managers of the Republican party ever since. He was a member of the cabinet of President Lincoln, and he was in Philadelphia in 1864 by President Lincoln, and Johnson made him assistant secretary of the treasury. President Arthur appointed him secretary of the navy and a short time after he left that department he came to the Senate. Senator Chandler has always been an

OUTSPOKEN REPUBLICAN and though he helped to make President Hayes, he violently opposed his southern policy. He is noted for saying bitter things and it was a remark against the president which stirred up his feud with Senator Joe Blackburn in which Chandler is said to have called Blackburn an "Ex-Negro Driver" and Blackburn said to have called Chandler a "Black Republican." He is a very brave man and he is not afraid to speak his mind. He is a little plump and he is a little gray, but he is a very brave man and he is not afraid to speak his mind.

As a speaker when the war broke out. He was the first man in Connecticut to volunteer and he went into the army as a captain and came out of it a major-general. After the war was over he went again into politics making journalism his profession and editing the Hartford Current which he owned in connection with Charles Dreyer Warner. He was a member of the Republican convention at Chicago in 1868 when Grant was nominated and has been the presidential candidate of Connecticut at national conventions in 1872 and 1880. He is a good extempore speaker and is a hard worker. He is well to do, and has a pretty English woman for his second wife and is noted as being a frank, honest and able man.

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RICHARD W. YOUNG, Vice-President.
ROBERT G. WHITNEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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No. 60 Main Street, in State Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah.

J. F. GRANT, Manager.

We Represent Only the Best Companies, Among them THE

HOME OF UTAH

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

Must Sell Within Thirty Days

UNIQUE COTTON FACTORY.

A Curious and Creditable Record of Half a Century.

There is one cotton factory in New England which has been operated for more than fifty years upon the same fabric, working the same grade of cotton, under the same conditions, except so far as those conditions have been changed year by year in the progress of discovery and invention.

That corporation has never failed, has, in fact, ever reduced its product, has been continuously profitable, and may, therefore, be taken as a typical establishment working on that standard grade of goods. From the books of that concern it is proved conclusively that in the course of fifty years it has been necessary to change the entire machinery of the factory, even though it might not have been worn out, and to four times according to its original design, there is but part of the water wheels, and one or two floors of the original building; third, the whole motive power has been changed, from water power to steam power, and the entire capacity of each operative in the factory has been increased in productive power from 3,000 yards per year produced in thirteen to four hundred yards per year produced in four hours per day.

The earnings of those who work in that factory ten hours are nearly twice as much per day as they were fifty years ago. The cost of the less product thirteen hours each day under the former conditions, and are more than double per hour, while the price of the cloth on the same grade of cotton is very much less to the consumer now than it was then.

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